

urging that the experience of all time had proved that capital punishment had not operated to deter from the commission of atrocious crimes, while on the other hand the severity of the punishment, and the abhorrence with which it was viewed by the public, had frequently prevented jurors from convicting criminals unquestionably guilty; the result being that the guilty escaped, and that security to the community, which was one object of punishment, utterly failed.

Messrs. Dillingham, Brown and Fairbanks also participated in the debate, the former for and the two latter against the bill.

Mr. Chandler moved an adjournment, which was negatived, when Mr. G took the floor against the bill, and in defence of the report of the committee adverse to this measure.

SENATE.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Edson, in consequence of sickness in his family, asked and obtained leave of absence from and after Monday next.

Revised Statutes.—Mr. Swift reported chap. 83, of licenses to retailers, innkeepers and victuallers, with propositions to amend, which were taken up in committee of the whole, discussed, and variously disposed of, and the amendments recommended in committee of the whole, reported to the Senate, concurred in, and the chap. as amended was laid upon the table. [The chap. in its present provisions restores the traffic in ardent spirits, to its standing previous to the last session of the Legislature.]

Bill.—By Mr. Tracy, repealing the act of last session relating to the sale of ardent spirits, twice read and ordered to be engrossed; to pay Cephas Bayley, the sum mentioned, for the transportation of arms, the Senate rejected the bill; to pay Kiah Bayley for the repair of cannon and carriage, the sum mentioned; recommended to the com. on military affairs.

Banks.—Mr. Kittredge, reported chap. 88, of revised statutes, relating to Banks, with various proposals of amendment, when on motion of Mr. Pierpont, the chap. was laid upon the table.

Resolution.—By Mr. Tracy, dooming the town of Glastenbury in the sum of nine hundred dollars, read, and referred to com. on finance.

HOUSE.

The following message from the Governor was read:

To the House of Representatives:

By the provisions of the bill herewith returned, entitled "and act to incorporate the Merchants' Literary and Theological Seminary," the corporation is made perpetual. No power is reserved to alter amend the act by future legislation, as the public good and the circumstances and condition of society may hereafter require. The condition of society is continually changing; that, which may be expedient and for the best good of community at this time, may—reasoning from the past—in a course of years require alteration to adapt it to the wants and wishes of our posterity. And in my view, nothing but the most absolute necessity will warrant legislation of this character: it ought never to be resorted to, except when the objects in view are of such magnitude and difficulty of attainment, as to afford no other probable means of accomplishment. I am the more readily brought to this conclusion by the entire confidence I feel in the intelligence and liberality of those who have succeeded us.

By leaving acts of incorporation open to future legislation, I cannot for a moment permit myself to believe that the rights or property of individuals or community will be endangered by the imposition of unnecessary or unreasonable restrictions or alterations, or that future legislators will not understand and fully appreciate the wants and wishes of society as they may hereafter exist.

Entertaining these views, I feel it my duty to return the bill in question to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for their reconsideration.

S. H. JENISON.

Executive Chamber, Nov. 2, 1839.

Mr. Goudy inquired whether the bill was open to amendment? The chair replied it was not, the constitution itself providing that the question, upon a bill returned by the Governor for reconsideration, must be upon the passage of the bill. Messrs. Dillingham and Sprague expressed their satisfaction of the course of the Governor; and after some conversation as to the power of the House to entertain a new bill, the question was put—shall the bill pass? Aye 9, noes 151, so the bill was rejected.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Fuller, for a joint assembly on Wednesday afternoon next, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Genls. Phelps, Washburn and Kimball, adopted. By Mr. Bard, appointing Stephen S. Brown, Gen. T. Holmes and Alden Partridge, com. to examine Windsor and Benninghams, adopted.

Revised Statutes.—The House resumed consideration of the 25th chapter, of justice of the peace; and after various amendments were considered, among them one striking out all the provisions allowing justices to deliver up fugitives or other persons from other states, on which amendment a vote was taken, ayes 52, noes 68.—The bill was ordered to be read 3d time.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 4.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Revised Statutes.—chap. 109, of oaths, twice read and referred to the com. on the Judiciary; chap. 90, of the preservation of game and the destruction of noxious animals, called up by Mr. Pierpont, who proposed an amendment by offering an additional section, embracing the various existing laws for the preservation of fish. The amendment was adopted, when Mr. Adams moved so to amend the chapter as to repeal the bounty of 25 cents per head on foxes. Supported by Mr. Adams, opposed by Messrs. Cobb, Bowen and Pierpont, and lost, and the chap. as amended, was read a third time and passed; chap. 29, of fines and fence viewers, reported by Mr. Noble, read a third time and passed; chap. 29, of proceedings against trustees, called up by Mr. Tracy who offered an amendment, the object of which was to limit the process to contracts entered into after the first of January, 1839. This proposition was support-

ed, in debate, by Messrs. Tracy and Robinson and adopted, when Mr. Tracy moved further to amend the chapter in such manner as to trustee property in the hands of collecting officers. This amendment was adopted, as also another offered by Mr. Tracy, allowing Trustees 75 cents per day for attendance and disclosure, and six cents per mile travel, when Mr. Robinson moved to erase the 34th section. This motion to amend was lost, when Swift moved so to amend the chap. as to exclude from the trustee process, claims of a less amount than fifteen dollars. Amendment lost, and the sum of ten, proposed by Mr. Burgess, carried. The chapter and its amendments were reported to the Senate and laid upon the table.

Resolution.—from the house, appointing a com. of three, to investigate the Windsor and Essex Banks, concurred in by the Senate.

Bill.—repealing the law of last session relating to the traffic in ardent spirits, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. E. Smith.

Mr. Tappan obtained leave of absence after to-morrow.

The engrossed bill taxing Lamolillo co. was passed.

Reports of Committees.—by com. of claims, bill to pay G. H. Smith \$50 (expenses of execution of Bates),—opposed by Messrs. Chandler, Brown and Partridge, on the ground that the execution came within the ordinary duties of the sheriff, and that therefore he was not entitled to extraordinary pay; supported by Messrs. Miner, Butler, Needham and Rice, for the reason that the legislature had always paid for services of this kind; this sum was much less than had been usually paid. The sum of \$50 was rejected, 75 to 69, and the bill laid on the table and made the order for Wednesday morning. By com. on Education, on the subject of a geological survey of the state—favorable to such a survey, accompanied by a bill for the appointment of a commissioner to make a survey, and appropriating \$2000 for the commencement of the work. Mr. Goudy moved to make the bill the order for Thursday morning, stating that the committee would not urge the bill, unless it was found to meet the general consent of the House.

Mr. Sprague approved the report and moved the printing of 500 copies; supported by Messrs. Needham, Sprague and Brown, opposed by Messrs. Sanborn and Partridge, when Mr. Fuller moved 1000 copies—negatived 74 to 62; the motion for 500 copies was negatived, 67 to 59; Mr. Rice moved 300 copies—carried. The same committee made report upon the project for furnishing libraries to school districts—favorable to the object, but stating that there were no funds which could be properly directed to this object, and therefore commending the matter to the voluntary action of school districts. By com. on Roads and Canals, bill to remove obstructions in Fall's stream in Essex co.—laid on the table.

The Governor, by message, informed the House of the resignation of Brig. Gen. Green Blackmer.

Resolutions.—by Mr. Fairbanks, discharging the members of Caledonia county from the documents relating to the county buildings; supported by Messrs. Fairbanks, Brown, Rice and Bascomb, opposed by Messrs. Chandler, Butler and Needham, and adopted, 86 to 61. Mr. Fairbanks then moved to dismiss the bill on this subject—agreed to. By Mr. Brown, raising an inquiry as to the expediency of placing steamboat stock in the lists for taxation—passed. By Mr. Hubbard, instructing the com. of Agriculture to report a bill for the encouragement of agricultural societies, granting a sum for premiums, not exceeding 25 per cent. of the sum raised by such societies for this purpose; supported by Mr. Brown, opposed by Mr. Partridge and rejected; Mr. Needham moved to reconsider this vote—rejected.

The chair appointed the following com. on the inquiry relative to taxing steam boat stock, &c.—Messrs. Brown, Baxter and Huntington.

Mr. Mattocks introduced a bill repealing the act providing for removing obstructions in Passumpsic and Moose rivers, which was referred to committee on Roads and Canals.

SENATE.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Bill.—By Mr. Tracy, appointing a com. of three, to let out by contract, for a term not exceeding four years, the labour of prisoners in the State Prison, twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Revised Statutes.—chap. 103, of county jails and the confinement and discharge of prisoners, reported by Mr. Cobb, with proposals of amendment, extending the jail limits to the limits of the county, supported by Messrs. Cobb, Tracy, Robinson and Converse, and opposed by Mr. Pierpont, for the reason that provision had already been made for the non-imprisonment of poor debtors, and because the limits of counties were too circumscribed—it should go to the entire limits of the state for honest men who could not pay their debts; and as to rogues, who perhaps upon the rights of others, a few miles square was amply sufficient for their range.—laid upon the table; chap. 104, of the State Prison, reported by Mr. Pierpont, with a proposal of amendment in accordance with the bill introduced by Mr. Tracy, this afternoon, concurred in and the chapter read a third time and passed; chapter 91, of the preservation of sheep, called up by Mr. Cobb, and the amendment requiring diseased sheep to be kept within the limits of their owners, being under consideration, the amendment was varied, and the chapter, after further amendment, was read a 3d time and passed; chapter 67, of the preservation of the public health, reported by Mr. Eaton, with a proposal of amendment imposing a penalty, not exceeding \$300, upon any person knowingly exposing others to the small pox, which was adopted, and the chapter read a 3d time and passed; the chapter relating to the Trustee process was called up by Mr. Tracy, variously amended, and again laid upon the table; chapter of extra's, &c., read a 3d time and passed.

Bills.—On motion of Mr. Tracy the rule in case of bills, was dispensed with for the time, and the bill appointing a committee to let out the labor of the prisoners

in the state prison, was read a 3d time and passed; laying a tax on the county of Lamolillo, twice read and referred to the com. on Manufactures.

Resolution.—dooming the town of Glastenbury, the sum of \$345.54 reported by the com. on finance, with a statement that the town had returned no grand list for the last three years, though represented for the same length of time. Laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Cobb. Adj.

HOUSE.

Revised Statutes.—Chapter 74, of pedlars, was reported, amended (fixing the scale of licences as follows: foot pedlar \$5, with one horse \$8, with a wagon drawn by one horse or more \$15, without reference to the fact whether the pedlar is or is not a citizen of the state,) and laid on the table.

Chapters passed.—60, of conveyance of real estate, 62 of marriage (amended by striking out all the sections requiring public notice of intention of marriage) 61 of preventing frauds and perjuries in contracts and actions founded thereon, 19 of instruction of Deaf Dumb and Blind; chap. 16, of support and removal of paupers, was referred to General Committee.

Chapter 23, of process, was reported with an amendment, involving a repeal of the act of last year abolishing imprisonment for debt. A discussion arose Messrs. Fuller, Partridge, Miner, Fairbanks and Needham taking part therein. Adj.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Mr. Pierpont moved that the vacancy in the committee on Banks, occasioned by the absence of Mr. Kittredge, be now filled.

Motion sustained, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Converse was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Jones had leave of absence from and after to-morrow morning.

Bills.—repealing the act incorporating the Village of Woodstock, reported by Mr. Adams, with a proposal of amendment, providing that the act shall not take effect without the consent of a majority of the voters of said Village, to be ascertained at a meeting named for the purpose. Amendment adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Revised Statutes.—chap. 76, of the general list, called up by Mr. Noble, for consideration, and on the question shall the bill be read a third time? Mr. Pierpont demanded the yeas and nays, and addressed the Senate, at some length, in opposition to the present system of taxation as unequal in its operation, and in many cases unjust. He believed a new and more simple system ought at once to be adopted, correct in principle and equal in practical operation. Tax all the property a man possesses, said Mr. P., and require every man to pay the expenses of government in proportion to what he possesses, no less and no more. The subject was taken up, the Senate acting as in com. of the whole, upon a proposed amendment offered by Mr. Adams, requiring that each male person of 21 years to set in the list at 10 dollars upon his poll, and each person equipped for military duty be exempt from all taxes except for high ways. This with various other amendments to the chapter, was adopted in com. of the whole. A proposition that the list be taken the first of June instead of the first of April, elicited discussion by Messrs. Eaton, Adams, Harvey, Curtis, Townsley and others. The motion to alter from April to June was lost, when a very interesting debate ensued on the question of taxing the faculty of professional men. His injustice was insisted upon by Messrs. Tracy, Converse, Eaton and others, on the ground that the chapter proposed to tax, from year to year, all the property a person may possess. If one person or profession, more than another, possessed a peculiar faculty to acquire property, that faculty was abundantly taxed in the annual assessment upon the property thus acquired. The motion to tax the faculty was lost by a strong vote. Mr. Harvey moved so to amend the chapter, as to exempt wild lands from taxation. Motion lost, when the chapter was laid upon the table.

Bill.—by Mr. Pierpont, relating to the Bank of Rutland, twice read and referred to the committee on Banks. Adj.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. S. Kellogg.

Messrs. Union, Ashley and Clorson obtained leave of absence after Monday morning.

Resolutions.—by Mr. Shattuck as follows: "Whereas a great portion of the time of this House is taken up by a few eloquent gentlemen in making long speeches upon trifling subjects, to the annoyance of a great majority of the House, and whereas the session is far advanced and requires expedition and economy in time—

"Therefore, resolved, That for the future there be an evening session of this House, to commence at 7 o'clock, to be devoted wholly to the debate of those able gentlemen on questions of amendments to the revised statutes; provided, that no subject shall be debated till after 1 p. m. has been finally acted upon by the House."

Which was read, and after a few remarks by Messrs. Fairbanks and Brown, the chair refused to entertain the same.

By Mr. Fairbanks, after a rule of the House, so as to require the assent of at least ten members to sustain a call for the yeas and nays—which lies on the table, under the rules of the House, for one day.

By Mr. Brown, instructing com. on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of exempting inhabitants of organized towns, and also in cases where they would be obliged to go out of town to do duty, from military duty—adopted.

By Mr. Richardson of Waltham, instructing Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of further legislation to protect creditors in cases where credit is obtained by false pretences—passed.

Bills introduced.—By Mr. Walker, annexing part of Norwich to Thetford, ordered to a 3d reading; from the Senate, relating to state prison, after some discussion by Messrs. Brown, Coolidge, Chandler, Fairbanks, Hazen, Dillingham and Partridge—Messrs. Coolidge, Fairbanks and Hazen for, and the other gentlemen against, a reference—a motion to refer the bill to the select committee already raised upon this subject, was negatived, 114 to 76. Mr. Coolidge moved to lay the bill

upon the table for the purpose of amendment, and made it the order for tomorrow morning—agreed to. From the Senate, bill, repealing act of 1833, relating to retailers of distilled spirits: Mr. Sanborn moved to make it the order for Friday morning—carried, 80 to 54.

Petitions.—Two from citizens of Orange county, for "moral reform"—referred to select committee of three: of David H. Sumner and others, to com. on Banks.

Reports of Committees.—by com. on Roads and Canals, against incorporating Granville Turnpike Co., and the bill was dismissed; by com. on Manufactures, bill incorporating Newbury Mill and Factory Co., amended and made the order for Friday next, at the suggestion of Mr. Dillingham that the chap. of the revised statutes on limited partnerships would supersede all necessity of special acts of incorporation for mechanical, manufacturing and mercantile purposes; by com. of claims, bills to pay Ocas Seymour \$50, Anson Davis \$60, ordered to a 3d reading; by com. on Military Affairs, against petitions of E. Edly, Daniel Rawson and others, and the account of Charles D. Kasson, and the House concurred; bill relating to Craftsbury Rifle Co. and it was made the order for Friday morning next.

SENATE.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Revised Statutes.—chap. 63, of inquest, reported by Mr. Goodwin, read a third time and passed; chap. 65, of public lands, reported by Mr. Goodwin with a proposal of amendment placing the rent of lands, granted to first settled ministers and unappropriated, at the disposal of towns in which the lands are located, which was adopted, and the chapter read a third time and passed; chap. 103, of civil oaths, reported by Mr. Tracy, read a third time and passed; chap. 62, of marriage, returned from the house with proposals of amendment, in which the Senate refused to concur; chap. 63, of licenses, &c. called up by Mr. Swift, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; chap. 103, of county jails, and the discharge of prisoners, called up by Mr. Cobb, the question being upon the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. G. to extend jail limits of the counties. Amendment lost, upon the chapter was reported to the Senate by the com. of the whole, when Mr. Robinson moved the motion made by Mr. Cobb to amend, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Egerton spoke in opposition to the motion, as productive of no good to poor men, and food to no one, except it were to fee jailers, jail commissioners, sheriffs and lawyers. Mr. Robinson advocated the motion followed by Mr. Tracy, on the same side, Messrs. Converse, Pierpont, Townsley and Cobb also spoke to the question, when the amendment was lost, yeas 12 nays 13.

The chap. was then read a third time and passed; chap. 29, of the Trustee process, called up by Mr. Tracy, read a third time, and passed 3, nays 12. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The chair appointed the following committee to consider the petitions relative to moral reform, viz: Messrs. Dillingham, Fairbanks and White.

Revised Statutes.—The House resumed consideration of chap. 23, of process, the question being upon striking out the 63d sec. which abolishes imprisonment for debts contracted after Jan. 1, 1839. Mr. Rice opposed the amendment, & it was lost, yeas 44, noes 122. After the consideration of several amendments of minor importance, Mr. Hodges proposed a new section, that when any creditor applying for a writ of attachment, shall make it appear that there is reasonable grounds for believing that the debtor has goods or money secreted about his person, the writ shall issue as well against the debtor's body as his property—provided that the debtor may submit to examination upon oath, and if it appear that he is entitled to the poor debtors oath, he shall thereupon be discharged from imprisonment. Mr. Butler moved additional amendment, requiring the debtor, applying to take the poor debtors oath to notify the creditor thereof; which amendment was accepted by Mr. Hodges.

After remarks by Messrs. Dillingham, Needham and Brown, favorable to the principle of the amendment, the bill and amendment were committed to Messrs. Brown and Needham.

Chapters Passed.—43 of sessions of courts, 44 of probate court, 59 of estates in real property 41 of forcible entry and detainer, 43 of letters testamentary and other proceedings on the probate of a will.

Ordered to a 3d reading.—Chapter 49 of administration and distribution of the estate of the intestate, 92 of vessels navigating Lake Champlain, 84 of inquest on the dead, 65 of public lands, 66 of masters, apprentices and servants.

Referred.—Chapter 102, of oaths, to Messrs. Miner and Bartlett; 79, of private corporations, on motion of Mr. Brown referred to com. on Roads and Canals, and 300 copies ordered to be printed; 65, of limited partnerships, to Messrs. Baxter and Huntington; 67, of husband and wife to Messrs. Kusman and Messrs. 73 of towns and other communities to Messrs. Butler and Strong, 63 of weights and measures to the General Committee, 31 of societies for the support of the gospel, and for other purposes, to Messrs. Redfield, Bascomb and Rice.

Resolution.—By Mr. Brown, providing that motion to lay any bill, &c. on the table, shall be decided without debate; and also for evening sessions, after tomorrow, to be devoted exclusively to the revised statutes—which lie on the table one day by the rules.

Adj.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

UNTIL recently, the trade at China has been carried on by means of opium. This drug was purchased in Turkey and India by British merchants and others, carried to Canton, and the result in exchange for teas, silks, and other product of the Celestial Empire, instead of paying the precious metals. This trade has always been contraband. The Chinese Government, perceiving the evils in their community by the use of opium, prohibited its importation; but the subordinate functionaries connived at the trade, being corrupted by the money of the merchants, and the opium was smuggled in, in spite of the efforts of the government to prevent it. At length, the evil becoming so great and the contempt

of the laws of the heavenly empire so notorious, the Emperor took decisive measures. He commissioned a chief officer with plenary authority, and with pay as large as to raise him above corruption, and ordered him to stop the traffic at all hazards. This he accomplished, confiscating at one time twenty thousand chests. On this passive victim a grave consultation was held as to its doom. Some counselled to burn it, but at length it was determined to send it to Peking, first to be consigned into a liquid and then carried to the sea, and in one great flood, poured in. The British merchants and all other barbarians are ordered to leave the country, for that the Emperor does not need the trade, the service, nor the society of the barbarians, and that they have formerly been permitted to touch the consecrated shores only through sufferance and compassion. Consequently the foreigners have gone, and made Macao their rendezvous; and now tea cannot be purchased except with dollars. This drain of specie reacts on England and Europe with such a shock as almost to break the Bank of England. An immense pressure is felt in the universal money market, so that even the merchant in Boston must pay four and five per cent. per month for loans—all in consequence of the nod of China's august Emperor. Perhaps a better illustration cannot be found, than is here seen, of the mutual dependence of the different members of the civilized world corporate upon each other, and the increasing union which is forming as society makes progress in the world. Just as in the members of the human body, a shock in one is felt throughout the whole, so as the bonds of society between nations grow more compacted, their interests are more involved, and the prurings which occur are more keenly felt. This increasing mutual dependence cannot but augment the motives to peace, and we look forward to the time when considerations like these, that is to say, the great worldly interests of mankind, will greatly diminish the wars and fightings which in all ages have desolated the earth.—Windsor Times.

BURIALGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5.

The legislature is principally engaged upon the revised statutes, and the subject of adjournment is hardly talked of. The chapter relative to imprisonment for debt, we learn, has been amended in the Senate, so as to extend the jail yard to the limits of the county.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Mr. Goudy, chairman of the committee to whom this subject was referred, has made a very excellent report in favor of the survey, and recommending an appropriation of 6 thousand dollars for the object. No action has been had on the report.

NEW-YORK.—The annual election in this state took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. We have, at the time of going to press, but few returns, and those principally of the first day's balloting. Thus far, appearances are favorable. But a day or two will give us the result.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The election in Massachusetts takes place next Monday. The localities are making greater exertions than they ever did before, and have sent out a statement connected in the Custom house, which claims in the State a local majority of just two hundred and forty nine.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western arrived at New-York on Monday. The news brought by this arrival is not of a very important or decided character. Previous apprehensions of a great failure of the crop are, happily, not sustained; the money market appears to have received a slight melioration; the cotton market continued very fair as regards demand, but prices do not appear to have advanced. From the continent the news is far from exciting. The British Queen arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th ult. The London Chronicle of the 17th views in rather a favorable light the intelligence relative to the monetary affairs in this country. We cannot, says the New-York Sun, discover that there is any material change in the money market. If any thing, it is better. Mr. Janion, the agent of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S., has succeeded, but it is said at great sacrifice, in the arrangement whereby all the drafts of the bank will be accepted. Two thousand shares of the bank were sold on the 16th of October, at 201 per share. Baring and brothers have taken the agency of the bank, and the dividends due on the stock of the bank on the 17th ult. were regularly paid.

Throughout England and Scotland, a fortunate change in the weather had greatly mitigated the previous all prospects of the agricultural year, and enabled them to secure a large share of a pretty fair harvest. It is believed that the crops would prove neither full nor short, but a fair average. In Ireland, however, the deficiency was computed at full one third, and taking the inferior quality of the grain into consideration, the shortness of the wheat crop was estimated at one half. A Dublin paper of the 7th ult. states, as an illustration, that two thirds the wheat exhibited on the corn exchange that day was bought up by distillers, at rates so low as from 19 to 22s.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of moment. Rumors of changes in the cabinet are still about. Arrives of persons connected in the immolation of the 12th of May were still taking place, and the various branches of trade and commerce are represented in a distressed state.

SPAIN.—The Spanish government has proclaimed an unconditional amnesty. Spanish stocks are heavy, owing to an impression that Cabrera will give much trouble to the Queen's Generals. Espartero is proceeding against him, and is waited with apparent resolution.

The French and British fleets, about ten sail of the line each, are still at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The Turkish and most of the Egyptian are in the harbor of Alexandria.

A letter from Constantinople dated 23d of Sept. announces that the harvest has failed generally in Turkey, and that the prices of grain in the markets of the Black Sea was hourly rising.

Proposed blockade of Canton by the English. A London paper says—It is stated in good authority that government in reply to the dispatches brought from China by the Ariel, have ordered that Canton be placed in a state of blockade. These instructions are going out by the new clipper "Star," engaged expressly for the occasion.

Earl Durham is to be sent ambassador extraordinary to Turkey.

"WHEN THE WICKED BEAR RULE, THE PEOPLE MOURN."—If the truth of this were not vouched by the highest authority known to men, would it not be fully demonstrated by the present condition of this country.

If we look to what we have been, and to what we now are, we find that within the lapse of a few short years, we have been precipitated from the highest state of individual and national prosperity to one in all respects directly the reverse. And this melancholy change in our condition we have experienced without war, without famine, and without pestilence. The seasons have been propitious to the husbandman—the people have been industrious—but all to no avail. The absence of positive curses and the presence of real blessings, are frustrated and neutralized by the domination of corrupt men, and their baneful and blighting interference with the concerns of the people.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—A Western paper says: "The Tariff question, which has so long lain undisturbed, is again becoming a subject of serious consideration, among the leading journals of the day, and will no doubt be agitated at the coming session of Congress. The truth is, so long as England is allowed to flood the country with her goods, free of duty, the balance of Trade will remain against the U. S. and fluctuations in the commercial community and a constant drain of specie from our coffers, will be the consequences. A Tariff which will put a check to this immense importation of merchandise into our country, and build up and foster our own manufactures, is considered the only remedy against these evils."

DEATH OF THE HON. JOS. M. WHITE.—An endorsement on the St. Louis Bulletin, dated Oct. 19, states that the Hon. Jos. M. White, formerly a delegate from Florida to the House of Representatives, died at the residence of his brother in St. Louis, on the morning of that day. Mr. W. was a distinguished lawyer, and a gentleman of very high accomplishments. —Baltimore Chronicle.

MOBILE.—The Mobile Com. Register, of the 21st ult. states that deaths have occurred since one last, by black vomit of the most malignant character. Some of the persons had but lately returned to the city, and others were old residents. The weather has been remarkably cool, closely approaching winter, in the morning and evening, though there are as yet no signs of a frost.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 20th ult. says—"A gentleman who has lately passed through Opelousas and Arkensas, informs us that at Franklin St. Martinsville and other places, the sickness had greatly increased, and the mortality in proportion to the population was considerable."

HEALTH OF NATCHES.—The Courier, of the 17th, says—"For the 24 hours ending 9 o'clock yesterday, the sexton reports one interment—dysentery, consumption. The sexton reported 22 deaths for the week ending yesterday—16 of yellow fever, 1 dysentery, and 5 of which the diseases were not reported."

The Lewistown (Pa.) Republican announces the death of the Hon. William W. Potter, a representative to the next Congress from that State. Mr. Potter was a friend of the present national administration.

The fire in the mines at Pictou did not occasion so much damage as was feared. It was principally confined to one shaft, containing nine chambers, most of which were either no longer worked, or were about to be abandoned, before the accident took place.

THE CAUSE AND THE CURE.—The Madisonian, the Conservative paper at Washington, says, in regard to the disordered currency, and commercial distress: Of one thing we are convinced, viz. that to the unholy and unjustifiable war which the administration has waged against the business and credit system of the country is to be attributed all the scenes of disaster and ruin which at present afflict us—and we go further, and give it as our fixed and firm belief that there never will be a change for the better, until there is an entire and thorough change of the material about the government.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 17th instant, publishes a correspondence taken from the Ozark (Arkansas) Standard of the 7th. It seems probable that we may have some serious difficulties with the Cherokees. Gen. Arbuckle has been ordered by the Government to demand of John Ross the murderers of the Ridges and Boudnot; but it seems that Ross refuses to give them up. In obedience of orders, Gen. Arbuckle will of course attempt to take them by force, which will be apt to lead to a war.

MURDER.—A slip had been received at the Mobile Post Office, from Columbus, (Ms.) which stated that Col. Byrne, the Sheriff of Lowndes County, was found shot dead, one mile from town.

Strange—if True! There is a woman at the South, so tall, that a person has to be introduced twice before he can become acquainted.